THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

From the Richmond Whig.

JOHN BELL'S SLAVERY RECORD.

The opponents of John Bell, by means of garbled extracts from his speeches, torn from their context, are striving to make the impression that he has been in his public course, and still is, untrue to the institution of slavery.—Though a southern man, born, and all his life identified with, by association and individual interest, the institution of slavery—though for twenty years the representative and agent of a slaveholding community in the councils of the country—he is still denounced as an Abolitionist, a traitor to the South, and an affiliator with the Republicans of the North. The absurdity of these charges is apparent upon their very face, and yet they are persisted in the South, especially by Breckinridge orators who go about the State speaking without any competition.

In order, once for all, to put up a quietus to these charges, and afford our friends advocating the claims of Col. Bell evidence from the record, at once effectual and indisputable, we republish the following compilation of Mr. Bell's votes upon questions involving the institution of slavery, which we find prepared to our hand by the Georgia Southern Watchman.

If this record does not effectually dispose of the false charges brought against Mr. Bell, at least to the satisfaction of fair-minded men, we are sadly mistaken:

June 26th, 1848.—On Mr. Hale's motion to instruct the committee on the District of Columbia, to bring in a bill to abolish slavery there, Mr. Bell voted No.—[Congressional Globe, Volume 18, page 872.

July 26th 1848.—When the Clayton Compromise was before the Senate, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment excluding slavery from Oregon. On this motion Mr. Bell voted No.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 18, page 1002.

Aug. 10th, 1848.—On the Oregon bill, Mr. Douglas moved an amendment embracing the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Bell voted Yea, with Messrs. Berrien, Calhoun, H. V. Johnson, Hunter and others.—[Con. Globe, Vol. 18, page 1061.

Aug. 12th, 1848.—On motion that the Senate recede from the Missouri Compromise Amendment to the Oregon Bill, Mr. Bell voted No, in the same company.—[Con. G., Vol. 18, page 1078.

Jan. 16th, 1850.—Mr. Seward presented a petition for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Berrien moved to lay on the table the question of reception—in other words, to refuse to entertain the petition. On Mr. Berrien's motion, Mr. Bell voted Yea. [Con. G., Vol. 21, page 164.

Feb. 7th, 1850.—Upon a similar motion in relation to a Petition against new Slave States and Territories, Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Con. G., Vol. 21, page 310.

April 19th, 1850.—Upon a similar motion in relation to a petition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Bell again voted Yea.—[Con. G., Vol. 21, page 776.

June 5th, 1850.—On Mr. Chase's amendment to the Compromise Bill "that nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing or permitting the introduction of slavery, or the holding of persons as property within the said Territory," Mr Bell voted No.—[Con. G., Vol. 21, pages 1084 and 1134.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Berrien offered an amendment to the Compromise Bill, that "no law shall be passed (by the Territorial Legislature) establishing or prohibiting African slavery." This was against Squatter Sovereignty. Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Con. G., Vol. 24, page 1184.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Hale moved to amend the Bill by inserting the word "allowing," which would have the effect to prevent the Territorial Legislature from protecting, or otherwise recognizing slavery. On this motion Mr. Bell voted No.—[Con. G., Vol. 21, page 1125.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Seward's amendment forbidding slavery in New Mexico and Utah. Mr. Bell voted No.—[Con. Globe, Vol. 21, page 1184.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, had offered an amendment to the Compromise Bill in these words: "Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent said Territorial Legislature from passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of property of every kind, which may have been, or may be hereafter, conformably to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, held in or introduced into, said Territory. On this amendment Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Con. G., Vol. 21, pages 1074 and 1134.

June 6th, 1850.—Mr. Yulee moved an amendment to a compromise bill, extending the Constitution and the Laws of the United States over the Territory of Utah. This, according to Mr. Bell's doctrine, would recognize the rights to carry slaves there, and he voted Yea.—[Con. G., Vol. 21, page 1146.

June 6th, 1850.—Mr. Baldwin moved an amendment continuing in force in the Territory of Utah the Mexican Laws prohibiting slavery, till they be altered or repealed by Congress. Mr. Bell voted No.—[Con. Globe, Vol. 21 page 1148.

June 17th, 1850.—Upon the motion of Mr. Soule to amend the bill, by providing that the Territories, when admitted as States should "be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitutions may prescribe," Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Con. Globe, Vol. 21, page 1239.

June 19, 1850.—On the amendment proposed by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, repealing all laws pre existing in the Territories which "restricted the full enjoyment of any right of person or property of any citizens of the United States," Mr. Bell voted Yea—[Con. G., Vol. 21, page 1254. The effect of this would be to repeal the anti-slavery laws of Mexico.

Aug. 23d, 1850.—On the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Con. Globe, Vol. 21, page 1647.

Sept. 10th, 1850.—The bill to abolish the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia was before the Senate. The penalty for violating the law was the emancipation of the slave.—This penalty was disliked by the Southern men who were unwilling that slaves should be manumitted by authority of Congress for any purpose. Mr. Pearce moved to change the penalty to a fine of $500. On this motion Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Con. Globe, Vol. 21 page 1794.

Sept. 12th, 1850.—Mr. Seward moved to amend the Bill by abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, if a majority of the people upon a vote taken for that purpose, should be in favor of it. Mr. Bell voted No.—[Con. Globe, Vol. 21, pages 1794 and 1810.

Sept. 18th, 1850.—The bill to prevent the enticing away of slaves in the District of Col. was before the Senate. Mr. Hale moved to recommit it, with instructions to the Committee to report a bill abolishing slavery in the District. Mr. Bell voted No.—[Con. Globe, Vol. 21, page 1859.

Sept. 28th, 1850.—An amendment was moved to the bill prohibiting the Slave Trade in the District giving power to the Corporation of Washington and Georgetown to prevent free negroes from settling there. Mr. Bell voted for the amendment.—[Appendix to Con. Globe, Vol. 21, page 1074.

Sept. 28th, 1850.—Mr. Bell voted against the bill to abolish the Slave Trade in the District, having first tried in vain to make it more acceptable to the South in three particulars, viz: by changing the penalty from emancipation to a fine, giving power to the Corporation in the District to exclude free negroes, and enacting more stringent laws against enticing away slaves from thier owners.—[Appendix to Con. Globe, Vol. 22, page 1674.

Sept. 19, 1850.—On the motion to take up the Bill "to prevent enticing of slaves in the District of Columbia," Mr. Bell voted YEA.—[Cong. Globe, Vol. 21, page 1870.—The motion was lost and thus the bill failed.

May 26, 1852.—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from Friends, praying the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. On a motion to lay it on the table, (in other words to refuse to consider it,) Mr. Bell voted YEA.—[Cong. Globe, Vol. 24, page 1475.

Aug. 26th, 1852.—The Appropriation Bill was before the Senate. Mr. Sumner moved an amendment, providing that no money should be applied to pay for the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. On this motion Mr. Bell voted No.—[Appendix to Cong. Globe, Vol. 25, page 1425.

July 14, 1854.—On Mr. Dixon's amendmend to the Homestead Bill, to confine its benefit to *white* persons, Mr. Bell voted YEA.—[Cong. Globe, Vol. 28, page 1774.

July 31st, 1854.—Mr. Sumner moved for leave to introduce a Bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law. On this motion, Mr. Bell voted No.—[Cong. Globe, Vol. 28, page 2023.

Feb. 23d, 1855.—On the Bill to protect officers of the United States in the execution of the laws, (designed to facilitate the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law,) Mr. Bell voted YEA.—[Appendix to Cong. Globe, Vol. 31, page 246.

Feb. 23d, 1855.—On an amendment proposed by Mr. Sumner, repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. Bell voted No.—[Appendix to Cong. Globe, Vol. 31, page 246.

A new counterfeit on the Bank of Charlotte, is thus described:—5s, altered—vig, a locomotive and cars, bridge and hills in the back ground; fiig. 5 and a man's head on the left. The spurious has a woman with scale, swords, &c., on right.

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a price for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill, Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-tf.

ALBUMS, A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Press.

JACKSONVILLE, July 30th, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

The Patrician party at first had no opponent, but it was contrary to human nature for a party which arrayed one class against another, long to exist without an opponent, just the reverse to the one already in existence; consequently we find the Plebian party soon growing in strength and importance. Now these two parties were extremes and had there been a third party, being a just mean between these vicious extremes, we must acknowledge, that it would have merited the support and approval of the Roman people; for we are well aware, as was forcibly exemplified to the Roman people in the fable of the rebellious members of the body, that every class and grade of society are essential members of the body politic; and had the Romans taken example by this and made every class of society an active agent in the Republic, Rome would never have fallen as it did. Well, the Democratic party in 1854 was, as I said, alone in the political field, when it commenced its ruinous course; but soon a party calling itself Republican, taking the very opposite grounds to the Democratic, holding that slavery is an evil in the sight of God and all good men, that it is a sin even to associate with the slave owner, and that they too would make it the test for political promotion, presented itself as an opponent to Democracy. Such has been the condition of these parties for the last six years. Now let us trace these to their ultimate result. Each of them considers the other an enemy to their country, believes they have the right side of the question, neither stopped to reflect or reason as to the good or evil they will do their country, or to assign the cause for there having been no such parties before, or why it was, that the people of America, up to this time, had lived happily together, had grown from a very small to a very large government, and had often supported in common the same man for the chief magistracy, and had sent to the Legislative Hall men, who shook hands politically with each other; all this escaped their mind, and they act as though they had just sprung into existence and received the government fresh from the makers. This was the result of each claiming for itself the sole right of ruling and dictating, and like the Romans were unwilling to meet together, some rich and some poor and some neither, but must be all alike, either rich or poor, they the members of the Democratic and Republican parties, are unwilling to meet together as the officers of the people, some for and some against slavery, but must all be the same either for or against. Let these two parties alone, give them no opposition, and where must we as a nation be in a very few years. We will witness one of three things either that this government, as a republic, if it can be, or a monarchy, as it must be, will be itself a slave or non slave government or the two sections must dissolve. He who can read differently, reads with a knowledge of human nature, which I have not. Such being the condition of the two largest parties in our country, is it surprising that so much sectional feeling should be manifested and that the leaders of the party in power, should even avail themselves of the influence of the public money to corrupt their fellow countrymen and make them the venal tools, with which they might build up their party and keep it in power. And all these demoralizing practices are the strongest evidences we can have, that the party is just such a party as the Patrician or Plebian was; and will you, my fellow-citizens, free and noble Americans, recognize, aid and uphold any such destructive elements in your beloved country?

But even this Democratic party, which for six years has declared to the American people that it had settled this very question and thereby "poured oil upon the troubled waters," now differs as to how it settled it. Some assert that it, the slavery agitation, was settled by taking the question out of the Halls of Congress and putting it (*for they put it there, it was not there before*) in the Legislative Halls of the Territory, from the time they are occupied by the first Territorial Legislature till the Territory is made a State. Others affirm the "Kansas and Nebraska bill" was only a separation of the compromise measures of 1850–'51 with the repeal of the Missouri Compromis line annexed. Certainly this cannot be th truth, for no set of men with the least intelligence could have been guilty of such a foolish act as re-enacting a law already in force; and then we have the authority of the originator of that bill, which is stronger than all other evidence, *that it settled the question by the adoption of the popular sovereignty policy, as explained by Mr. Douglas in his Harper Communication.*

If this be true, which I have no doubt is the case, that same party intended to cheat and defraud the South out of what it already had; and had not Douglas so clearly expressed himself, we would to day see the Democratic party a unit upon the question, which so lately severed them. Under the existing circumstances, the Democratic party, having been driven to obey the arguments of opposition at the South and, as I said above, by the bold and unequivocal confession and assertion of Douglas, has been forced at this late day, at this the sixth year, to *construe that bill*, which they said was an assertion of our rights, guaranteed by the Constitution, and was the political bible on which all persons aspiring to office were compelled to swear; to assert whether they intended by the passage of this bill simply to reassert the compromise bill of 1850–'51 or to take from us the rights, which a court of justice was bound to give us and to put them at the mercy of a Legislature elected by the settlers of a Territory.

In this construction, in this attempt to *read* the bill with its proper meaning, they, the Democrats, for the first time, divided and formed themselves into two reading parties—one reading this Kansas bill to mean just what the compromise measures of 1850–'51 meant, and the other reading it to mean what Douglas asserted was at first intended it should mean.

So we have two reading or construction parties in our country, one Popular sovereignty constructionists, and the other anti-Popular sovereignty. Am I not right in what I assert?

In proof that I am, I will ask a question: Why did neither of these parties, neither of these constructionists, simply endorse the Kansas bill? At one time it was all the South wished and could demand, then why say anything more than that "*we pledge our faith to the execution of the principles embraced in and enacted by the Kansas and Nebraska bill.*" Both failing to do this and each adopting a platform of principles upon the question of slavery, *that question already settled by this identical Democratic party*, is conclusive evidence, that they, the leaders of this party, knew, that the people would not be satisfied with anything less than a clear and unequivocal assertion of what they, the Democrats, members of that party, which originated the bill, which demanded of the South an endorsement of it and them, believed was the policy contained in this bill,

The members, or a large majority of the Constitutional Union party had over and again asserted what they thought was the policy intended to be enacted by the passage of *this bill*, they had from its very beginning protested against it and asserted their disapproval of it, principally upon the ground that it was brought forward by designing politicians to rob us of our rights & to institute a policy entirely unauthorized by the Constitution; and invariably declared, that they held that the Legislature of a Territory could pass no law upon the question of slavery, except such laws as might be necessary for its protection. And this Constitutional Union party nominated a man who had taken issue with even the authors of this bill and had used in the Senate on May 24th 1854 the following language:

"It is very well for the Hon. Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Toombs) to proclaim now that he is not legislating for any section; *he certainly is not going for the South!* I think no Southern man can show that the South has any particular interest in the bill, because it is not like the compromise of 1850; for in New Mexico and Utah you let the territory stand legally as it was by public law. When that Territory was brought into the Union, Mr. Calhoun and some other honorable Senators contended that the Constitution would operate as a repeal of the Mexican law, abolishing slavery, and give protection to the slaveholder. Some other Senators doubted on that point. The Hon. Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) can perhaps explain the different doctrines which then were held in the South on this subject.—At all events the compromise acts of 1850 left the Territory as it was when annexed, and allowed the people to interdict or establish slavery, just as they pleased, *when they should form their State Constitution. That was the doctrine of non-intervention then.* What is it in this bill? I am in favor of the principle of non intervention. Such non-intervention as would have given to the South Cuba as a slave State, should it ever be annexed to the United States; such non-intervention as that, if there had been no compact with regard to the admission of slave States to be carved out of Texas, would have secured to us those slave States, independent of the compact by which the United States are bound to admit them. But under the state of things now produced under the feeling of distrust and resentment getting up at the North against the South—I predict, no I will not predict, because it is too serious a subject—I will state that, if this state of things shall not change essentially, the time will never come when a slave State can be admitted out of Texas. The non-intervention of 1850 was to let the Territories, which come into the Union as a slave Territory until the inhabitants determine, when they form a State Constitution that slavery should be abolished; and if it come in as a free Territory, then the inhabitants to restrict or adopt slavery, at their discretion, *when they form a State Constitution.* But by this bill you interpose to repeal the Missouri Compromise, which would restore the Territory to the condition of slave Territory, as it was when annexed; but not content with that, you farther interfere to make it a free Territory. *You then provide without limitation of time or numbers, that the inhabitants shall decide in their Territorial Legislature to establish or prohibit slavery.* Well, suppose the first Legislature shall admit slavery, may not the next abolish it, and thus keep up a perpetual struggle; while Congress, at the same time, may be agitated again by qustions of further intervention? Yes this is measure of peace to the country! It is to give quiet; all agitation is to cease under it!"

Was ever any bill more correctly interpreted; did ever any man in plainer words tell the men, who had in secret planned a cheat upon the South, what they intended to do; and is not this declaration of Mr. Bell's as to the Territorial policy contained in the bill exactly in accordance with the avowal made by Mr. Douglas in his Harper communication? Yes Southern Americans, the Democratic party was guilty of the most infamous and humiliating compromise, when they passed the Kansas bill, that was ever before or since practiced upon a free people. The Southern Democratic leaders told their constituents, that they had repealed the Missouri Compromise and that the Territory North and South was then made accessible to the slave and non slave holder, but they did not tell, as honest men should have, that they, besides this repeal, had instituted a Territorial policy objectionable to the South and agreeable to the wishes and views of the North. Yes I say and so should every man; "Away with Compromises," *when of such a character as that of the Kansas Compromise.* Now was it necessary for these men, these Constitutional Union men, to reassert their views upon this bill and republish the remarks and avowals of their candidate? If they had done so, they would have acted as some try to make us believe the Democratic party did: reenact what already was enacted; reassert what already had been asserted.

The anti-popular sovereignty constructionists, say we the Bell men,—should tie ourselves on to them, should be the tail end of their faction,—should be led by those, whom we enlightened and who have been driven to their present stand by the lashes of our political whip. Now how would it look to the world for those who, at the very first reading of a document, saw and proclaimed the true intention of the authors of the same, to acknowledge as their superiors and to promote to power and distinction those, who require six years of hard study, with the aid of all the notes and commentaries of the ablest and most profound Constitutional men of that party, which was right at first, to interpret correctly the same document, would not such an action be more censurable and far more stupid than to have required six years to do what they did in an hour? But some may assert, as I suppose they do, that these prosy, dull men were bright and intelligent and as able as any to put the right construction upon this *mooted bill*, but would not give to the world their real views of the matter, for fear that their party might thereby be injured, and were willing that the authors of the bill might construe it as they pleased, and that as long as the people would make no issue, they would not anticipate them and would endorse any Democrat who endorsed this bill, thus hoping to retain their strength. Taking this as correct, which I think is the case, would *we* not be worse than mean and totally unworthy of the confidence of the people, if we were to follow in the wake of that part of the Democratic party, which has practiced a fraud upon their own country and have sold their birth right for a "mess of official pottage." These anti men are the only persons in the old Democratic party, who have acted deceitfully, who have attempted to cheat and defraud any section or any class. Mr. Douglas is consistent, though wrong; and although I am bitterly opposed to his territorial policy, and will work for his defeat, yet I must assert, that with it all he has ever been a candid and open statesman, and even uncalled upon, proclaimed his construction of the Kansas bill in a very popular periodical of our country.

Can we have confidence in this anti-faction of the Democratic party; Can we hug to our bosom and claim as our warmest and best friend him, who has up to the present moment been not only our bitterest and most energetic, but also our most deceitful and dishonest enemy, though he may have all at once made the most solemn protestation of friendship? I think any reasonable and discreet person would be slow to recognize such a friend, and would apply many tests before they forgave or forgot his past sins. Should we not treat these young converts in the same way; and as the Methodists do all those who forsake their sins and ask for admission into their church, and place these anti-Democrats upon probation, and that a lengthy and thorough one?

Knowing their past wickedness and having their acts shown to them at every gaze by the honest masses, they will of course be far more *devoted to the South* than they ever have been and will endeavor to create a excitement much more wild and unjust than that which they themselves produced after the passage of the Kansas bill in 1854; thereby adding a new impetus to the Republicans and making the safety of the Union far more imminent than which if it had been taken in 1854, when most of the Constitutional Union men took it, might have, yes would have done good, makes more striking still the resemblance between the Democratic and Republican parties to the Patrician and Plebian and will cause the effects of each of these parties sooner to bring about one of the ends, to which I have alluded.

Therefore I beseech the American people to reflect before they join with these new friends and abandon those, who have been for six years, unrewarded and unthanked, trying to reinstate the rule of justice and moderation, trying to make this a Government of neither exclusively rich or poor men, neither exclusively slave or anti slave holders; but giving to all persons, classes and conditions of men the right to come together in the Halls of Congress, where they can legislate for the good of all; and who are for letting all questions remain settled, when once adjusted, and opposed to all those who declare to the world that the slavery question shall ever be an open question, open for political capital but for no good to State or Federal government.

Some persons argue that we the people of the United States are not like other people, that these things which proved a curse to others will not to us; but, as I stated in the beginning, these persons are mistaken and sooner or later, to their sorrow, they will learn that the same causes, under like circumstance, will produce the same end here that it did in Rome over eighteen hundred years ago; and that men, *yes Americans*, can become so bound down by party and sectional prejudices, that they will be unfit for free government and only suitable to live as subjects in a government headed by a party chief, such as Rome was after Cæsar crossed the Rubicon.

Again I say, that what I have written has been prompted from a motive to do my country good, and to arouse every true man to action in order that our country may be saved, in order that this glorious America, this Union of free States may continue to exist, the wonder of the world, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," not only till "I close my eyes for the last time upon the sun as it descends behind the Western horizon," not only till you, fellow citizens, are carried to your last resting places or the next generation follow your example in the long sleep of death, but that the Sun, as it shines for the last time upon the world, as the Heavens pass away, as the Moon is turned into the blackness of night and the mountains crumble before their Maker, that the last rays of light and moments of time may dwell on our Republic, and that the "spirits of just men made perfect" may herald to the throne of God the glorious fact, that the American Union stood unshaken till the earth was no more! Yours truly,

MILO.

"AN UNFORTUNATE SON."

We clip the following from the New York correspondent of the Boston Journal:

One who frequents Broadway or any of our fashionable promenades, will notice the daily walk of a gentleman who saunters leisurely along, followed quite closely by a man, apparently bent under 70 years, and stooping so constantly, almost crouching as he walks. He follows his leader like a shadow, and goes into all possible places with his attendant. The feeble old man is John Jacob Astor, whose name is identified with the Astor Library. He was a bright and promising boy, and till seventeen years of age gave promise of much genius. Reports vary as to the cause of his mental decline; but the best accounts attribute it to the mental forcing system, and to the intense study that occupied his early years. But true it is that he has been for years a hopeless imbecile, and been as much more care than an infant as a strong athletic person can be. Ample provision has always been made for all the comfort he is able to enjoy. An elegant mansion on 14th street is his abode. It is fitted up with elegance and taste. A yard comprising an entire square secures all the privacy that is needed. Room for walking, riding on horseback, and for recreation is afforded. Horses, carriages and servants wait on his call.

The gentleman who has the care of Mr. Astor has long devoted himself solely to him. He has such command over him that he can guide and control him at will, which no one else can do. Ample compensation is given to the attendant. He has the house and all the servants—the equipage and everything at his command. Besides a liberal provision made for him in Mr. Astor's will, he receives above the house and living the sum of $6,000 per annum. But he is not alone an hour. Sleeping, walking, at home, abroad or riding, Mr. Astor is with him, makes one at his table, is one of the invited guests at all places, and in all his movements follows him. The family of Mr. Astor are kind and tender to their relation, visiting him daily, seeing that all his wants are attended to, and in the most scrupulous manner carrying out all the wishes of the father in regard to one whom he called in his will "his unfortunate son."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT IN VA.

Virginia papers are greatly elated with the contract recently concluded between the James River and Kanawha Company and a large French association, represented by M. de Bellot for the purpose of connecting the waters of the Ohio with James River by a Canal. They anticipate the time as not far distant when Virginia will possess the most formidable rival to the New York and Erie Canal; and express confidence that it will command at once the vast trade of the Ohio and Mississippi valley, and by means of tributary branches, bring to that State "a tide of wealth which will make Virginia the Empire state of the South." The French Company is represented to have an actual capital of twenty million dollars, the line of the projected canal passing to mineral wealth. The Richmond Dispatch says in reference to this region, that "it is indeed one of the most remarkable in the world. Coal of unrivalled excellence, iron and salt in quantities to supply the world, are all placed together, and the means of subsistence all abound in inexhaustible profusion." The canal communication already in existence, was commenced in the year 1834; but the original design has never been fully carried out, and the work has languished. With this work improved and extended, so as to accommodate vessels of five or six hundred tons, it is deemed certain that a large and prosperous trade must speedily spring up between Western Virginia and the Empire of France.

Baltimore has given the subject some attention through the newspaper press, and though the people do not apprehend the immediate extinction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, &c., they are quite willing to admit, as stated by the Baltimore American a few days ago, that if this Virginia canal is a fixed fact, there is a necessity on her part of "doing something to prevent a loss that is threatening enough." To all appearance the work is to be prosecuted in good faith, and with energy; the main incentive being, on the part of the French, the opening and development of the resources of an immense tract, embracing many thousand acres, in the interior of the State of Virginia, to which several French subjects have acquired a title. There is such a similarity in the names of the notable Monsieur Belly, of canal notoriety, and M. Bellot, who is now associated with another enterprise almost as formidable, that the reader is half tempted to institute a comparison. But this might be doing great injustice.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Walker's Party.

THE NEWS BY THE TAYLOR.

THE FACTS OF WALKER'S CAPTURE!

Through the passengers by the John A. Taylor, we learn, with more accuracy and distinctness than have marked any previous narratives, the events that led to the capture of Walker and his party.

The John A. Taylor left this city on 31st August, with a party of thirty five or forty recruits for Walker's party, and proceeded to Truxillo; and after a very tedious voyage, arrived in the bay of Truxillo on the 14th September. Entering the bay, the schooner sailed about for some time, and observed enough to satisfy all on board that Walker's party had left the Fort.

The shore was in possession of the natives, and armed sentinels were seen near the landing places. Running down a dory in which there was a native, a vain effort was made to elicit from him information in regard to Walker's whereabout. While in the Bay, the men on the Taylor observed an armed schooner, apparently making preparations to pursue them.

A gun was also fired ashore, but whether it was aimed at the Taylor or not could not be ascertained. Finally the Taylor left the bay of Truxillo and proceeded to Ruatan, where she anchored in a cove near the plantation of a friend, from whom the men on the Taylor learned the facts of Walker's capture.

Those facts vary but little from the statements already published. After evacuating the fort, under the threats of the British commander, Walker retreated with his men down the coast to a place 20 miles from Truxillo, called Roman, where he was attacked by a party of Hondureans, led by a French desperado, who had been released from a prison at the Belize, where he was under a sentence of death, with a promise of pardon on the condition that he captured Walker.

The Hondureneans, under the lead of this ruffian, made a vigorous assault on Walker's camp, but were met with great steadiness and coolness, and repulsed with the loss of half their men. During the fight, the French brigand who led the party, made a desperate effort to capture the General and succeeded in wounding him, but was finally killed by the General himself. Retreating in good order further down the coast, Walker reached a place called Cotton Wood, or Limas, where he was again attacked and again repulsed his assailants. Continuing his retreat he reached the river called Tinto, or Black River, where he encamped.

The natives still pursued and threatened him, but Walker kept them at a respectful distance, until information having been sent to Commander Salmon, of the British ship Icarus, who was off the coast, accompanied by a schooner having on board a force of Hondurenean soldiers—and the British Commander sent up a strong force, composed of sailors and marines of the Icarus and of the Hondurenean soldiery, who, surrounding Walker's camp, compelled his surrender. He surrendered to the British commander, who asked him and Col. Rudler of what country or Government they claimed protection.—Walker's answer was, "That of Nicaragua." He was then asked if he desired to place himself under the protection of the British flag. He replied, "No; that he had no claims on that Government."

"Then," it is said the British officer replied, "as you have no Government, I will insure you one," and ordered that he be delivered over to the Hondurenean officer, who had him and Col. Rudler ironed.

The whole party was then taken back to Truxillo, and the men were placed under British protection, and Walker and Rudler were imprisoned (in irons) in the fort.

It was understood that Walker and Rudler had been condemned to be shot, and that the sentence was to be executed on the 14th or 17th. It was, however, a very general belief in Ruatan that the sentence would not be executed, but that as soon as the expedition was broken up, the British officials would interfere and require the release of both Walker and Rudler.

Such, it was thought, was the desire of Commander Salmon; but he unfortunately is placed entirely under the orders of Price, the British agent at the Belize, who is a malignant enemy of Walker and the Americans.

It is the decided opinion of several intelligent members of the Taylor party, that Walker will not be executed.

The Taylor, after remaining a short time at Ruatan, then left for Utilla, another small island off the coast, and after a few hours' delay there, left for this port, reaching the wharf to-day at 14 A. M.

Gen. Walker has since been executed.

A RAILWAY TRAIN OVERTAKING AND OUTSTRIPPING A THUNDER STORM.

N. P. Willis writes in the Home Journal of his late Western experience.

To overtake a thunder shower, whirl through it and outrun it, was the first of the day's exciting novelties. We saw it ahead of us, in the sky, with room to see a single black cloud in moving in the same direction as ourselves, probably at about twenty miles per hour; and we soon began to overtake it with our better harnessed thunder and lightning. The conductor pointed the dark mass out to me some ten or fifteen minutes before we entered the outer skirt of the shower; and we were in a pelting rain, with lightning and peals of thunder, for perhaps ten minutes—emerging in fair weather on the other side, and leaving the storm to lag behind us like the "slow coach" that it was! But, certainly, it was very queer thus to give thunder and lighting the go by. It seemed to me, somehow, anticipatory of another state of things. When we go telegraphing about, at the beginning of our spirit travels in the next life, I am sure I shall have a vague impression of having done something of that sort before—this experience of distancing a well-trained thunder-cloud being laid away in my memory.

LARGE PAY.—Edwin Forest, the great American tragedian, has returned to the stage, after several years retirement, and is gaining fresh laurels as the representator of heavy Shakspearean characters. He has an engagement for 300 nights at $1500 per night—which when completed will net the handsome little sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

BAPTISTS IN N. C.—The Baptist Almanac, just out, assigns to North Carolina 29 Associations; 629 Churches; 374 Ordained Ministers; 65 Licentiates, and 47,778 members, of which 5,245 were baptized in 1859.—This enumeration is exclusive of Anti-Missionary Baptists.

Biblical Recorder.

PLATFORM

OF THE

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.

The following is the Platform adopted by the Constitutional Union Party, in National Convention at Baltimore:

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted by the partizan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and, at the same time, to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore—

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principles other than

The Constitution of the Country; The Union of the States; and The Enforcement of the Laws;

and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the Country, in National Convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, those great principles of public liberty and national safety against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the People and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain "a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

GRAND

BELL and EVERETT

MASS MEETING AND BARBECUE

at Winston, Forsyth County,

on Saturday October 13th.

Distinguished speakers will be present.

Mass Meetings.

Mass Meetings of the Constitutional Union Party will be held at the following places:

At Statesville, 16th of October.
At Taylorsville 17th do
At Wilkesboro', 18th do
At Jefferson, 20th do

GEN. LEACH'S APPOINTMENTS.

STOKES.
Danbury, Tuesday, Oct. 16th
SURRY.
Mt. Airy, Surry County, Thursday, Oct. 18th.
ASHE.
Jefferson, Saturday, Oct. 20th.
ALLEGHANY.
Alleghany Court House, Monday, Oct. 22d.
YADKIN.
Hamptonville Thursday. Oct. 25th
East Bend, Friday, Oct. 26th
FORSYTH.
Bethania, Forsyth, Saturday, October 27th.
STOKES.
Francisco, Stokes, Monday, Oct. 29th.
ROCKINGHAM.
Wentworth, court week, Tuesday, Oct. 30th.
STOKES.
Walnut Cove, Thursday, Nov. 1st.
FORSYTH.
Kernersville, Friday, Nov. 2d.
DAVIDSON.
Thomasville, Saturday, Nov. 3d.
Lexington, Monday, Nov. 5th.

Walser and Keen.

We have been requested to announce that H. W. Walser, Esq., Dr. T. W. Keen and others, will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places:—

Dobson,	Surry,	Saturday,	Oct. 13, 2, p. m.
Mt. Airy,	Surry,	Monday,	Oct. 15, 11 a. m.
Danbury,	Stokes,	Tuesday,	Oct. 16, "
Madison,	Rock'm,	Wedn'day,	Oct. 17, "
Reidsville,	"	Thursday,	Oct. 18, "
Leaksville,	"	Saturday,	Oct. 20, "

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The Raleigh Register of the 10th inst., says: We have learned on undoubted authority that the Banks of this State, in view of the alarming condition of the country produced by the threats of a destruction of the Government in a certain contingency, have determined to suspend discounting until future results shall be developed. This, it will be seen at a glance, can be no party move to coerce the public to any given course of political action, inasmuch as these Banks are managed by men of all parties. It is a movement simply of prudence, and one found on a due regard to the interests of all concerned in, these Institutions.

That great pecuniary distress will result from this step, cannot be doubted.

The Banks of Danville, Va., with a large capital, have also suspended discounts and determined to await future developments.—The effects of this condition of things on property of all kinds will speedily be felt. Indeed, in the price of negroes, the effect has already been felt. Negroes, in fact, cannot be sold, and the traders will not expose them for sale until after the Presidential election.

HEAVY STORM AT THE SOUTH.

A severe storm raged in N. Orleans and vicinity on Tuesday, which was the most severe experienced for years.—The walls of the new buildings in Camp street fell, killing two workmen. Two coal boats were swamped in the river. The total loss by the storm in this city is estimated at $150,000. The back portion of the city was entirely submerged. Eleven miles of the Jackson Railroad was washed away, and a large number of houses on the route carried off by the flood. Several lives were lost, but particulars have not yet been received. The damage on the river was very heavy. Many steamers were blown ashore and numbers of others sunk.—Some thirty-five or forty sugar houses were blown down, and the crops greatly injured.

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 2.—Seventy-one coal boats were swamped and four steamers sunk at this place by the storm to-day.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 4.—Passengers arrived here to day report a severe storm raging in the lower portion of Georgia and in portions of Florida.

STEAMSHIP BURNT AT SEA.

BOSTON, Oct. 9th.

The Steamship Connaught was burnt at sea on Sunday. A portion of her crew and passengers have arrived at Scituate.

PEOPLE'S PRESS

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS
For President and Vice President.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
HON. GEORGE E BADGER, *of* Wake.
DR. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

DISTRICT.

1st	District	J. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank.
2nd	do	CHAS. C. CLARK, of Craven.
3rd	do	O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
4th	do	L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville.
5th	do	A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
6th	do	HENRY WALSER, of Davidson.
7th	do	WM. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln.
8th	do	GEN. R. M. HENRY, of Macon.

PAY UP.—Persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, as we must have money.

THE BARBECUE ON SATURDAY.—Don't forget the Mass Meeting and Barbecue on to-morrow, Saturday. Eloquent and patriotic speakers will be present, a *free Barbecue* will be given, and the "Salem Brass Band" will discourse sweet and patriotic music on the occasion. —A good time generally, is anticipated.—Come one, come all, without distinction of party, and hear for yourselves what our able advocates of the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws, will have to say. This is no time for the patriot to stand back and hesitate, but ALL should burst the shackles of party, and march together, hand in hand, like a band of brothers, to the rescue of the Union.

Again we invite all Union-loving men to be present on to-morrow and partake of the *Forsyth Union Feast.*

☞ It will be seen that we have again given up a large portion of our columns to correspondents, leaving us barely room for the current news of the day.

☞ Our Superior Court is in session this week, His Honor Judge SAUNDERS, presiding. The most important cases on docket, we learn, were compromised.

The trial of Moses Smith, charged with the killing of James Voss, is progressing as we write, Thursday.

☞ We return our thanks to Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq., for tickets admitting us to the privileges of the State Fair Grounds.

A Political Week.

On Tuesday noon, Superior Court adjourned over to Wednesday morning, in order to give the political champions an opportunity of addressing their fellow-citizens in the court-house.

We were not present, and cannot even give a sketch of the speeches. We learn, however, that Thomas Settle, Esq., filled the appointment of Dr. Keen, and acquitted himself in a masterly manner, giving entire satisfaction to his political friends.

Judge Person happening to be present, represented the Breckinridge party in place of the Elector, Mr. Clement; and we presume that the Breckites were also satisfied with the Judge's speech.

Hon. J. M. Leach made one of his happiest efforts in defence of the Union, and alluded to the political topics of the day in his usual felicitous manner, leaving a decidedly favorable impression upon the audience. It is known that the General has but few, if any, superiors as a popular speaker, and as he intends to give this district a thorough canvass, an opportunity will be afforded all to hear for themselves. The Sixth District will be all right in November.

A Democratic meeting was called for Wednesday night, at which Hon. A. M. Scales, and J. R. McLean, Esq., were to deliver addresses, all for Breckinridge, and in opposition to their late political friend, Judge Douglas.

For Thursday night the Bell and Everett Union Meeting is advertised; and on Saturday the Mass Meeting and Barbecue is to come off.

Politics enough for one week.

GIVING UP.—Mr. Breckinridge, in his speech recently made at Ashland, Ky., used the following language, showing his own estimate of his chances of reaching the Presidency:

"But I am content with the honors which have been heaped upon me by my State and my country, *and I look forward with pleasure to the prospects I have of serving my country in the Senate of the United States for the next six years.*"

Comment is entirely unnecessary.

The Cat out of the Bag!

The Breckinridgers are striving to impress on the minds of the people that their candidate for the Presidency is all right upon the UNION question, and refer to his antecedents to prove him to be sound on this all-absorbing topic.—Let Mr. Breckinridge's record be ever so pure and unspotted, he is now found in very bad political company, and we should remember that even *angels have fallen!*

Do you not recollect the letter addressed by an Alabama Disunion Democrat to Gerrit Smith, the notorious Abolitionist of New York, in which he says, "although we differ on the slavery question, for "We concur upon one point, a separation of the free States into distinct governments. To effect this object, we, the Disunion party, disrupted the Democratic Convention at Charleston, and at Baltimore induced others to join us, by our agreeing to support men not entirely of our sentiments.—We do not desire their election, but believe them the most available men to divide the Democratic party, and elect Lincoln. We wish his election to the Presidential Chair, because we know that it will produce a dissolution of the Union. Notwithstanding our sentiments on this subject, we have waived running a candidate on the direct issue, *simply because we can better destroy the political parties which now bind the Union together, without doing it.*"

Therefore, do not be deceived by the false cry of "Breckinridge and the Union!" Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing.

LOOK OUT!—We have been requested to notice, in our columns, a young man of prepossessing manners, who made his appearance in these diggings, several weeks since, bearing letters addressed to C. W. Duval, Civil Engineer on the Florida and Tennessee Railroad.—It seems the person in question departed, leaving contracted debts to the amount of some $100, unpaid. The Sentinel says:

"While here, he called himself C. W. Duval; is about 22 years of age, medium height, well built and proportioned, black hair, whiskers and moustache; he is apparently well educated, and has very prepossessing manners. Upon leaving here, it is thought he made for High Point."

MUNICIPAL.

COMMISSIONER'S HALL,
OCTOBER 9, 1860.

Board met, Mayor presiding. All members present. Minutes read and adopted.

On motion, the grade of the sidewalk in front of Mr Fries' lot, which was laid off by two of the Commissioners, was sanctioned by the board.

A request from Wm. F. Swaim asking permission to put wagons on a cross street was not granted.

The Mayor was empowered to appoint an extra police force for Saturday the 13th.

A warrant was made out for Wm. F. Swaim for extra police service rendered on the 4th of July.

Moved that the grade of the gutter and street leading to H. Blums' be immediately laid off. Further moved that said street be straightened to Mr. H. Blums'. Board adjourned.

For the Press.

YADKIN INSTITUTE, Sept. 29th, 1860.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the "Union, the Constitution, and the Laws," was held in this place on the 29th of September at which time a Bell and Everett Club was formed.

On motion, H. X. Dwire was appointed temporary Chairman, and J. R. Dickson, Secretary.

The house then proceeded to elect permanent officers to serve until the 6th of November next.

On motion, H. X. Dwire was elected permanent Chairman, James A. Crump, Wm. F. Hunter, and L. W. Coe, Vice Presidents; J. R. Dickson, Secretary; R. Kirkman, Treasurer; B. F. Smith, O. N. Hadley and A. W. McCoin, Committee of Arrangements.

The house was then entertained by speeches from Lawyers Kittrell and Hedgcock, H. Walser, Esq., and B. F. Smith. The speeches were all in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws.

It was resolved that the Secretary furnish the Greensboro' Patriot, People's Press and Hillsboro' Recorder, with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting for publication.

JAMES R. DICKSON, Secretary.

For the Press.

POLITICAL MEETING.

A portion of the people of all political creeds met at Teaguetown on the 6th inst., for the purpose of deliberating together to ascertain, if possible, who are the most available candidates for President and Vice President.

A. Teague was called to the Chair, and Chas. Teague appointed Secretary.

On motion of M. Evans, J. S. Swaim was called upon to explain the object of the meeting, who did so in a few appropriate remarks, stating the object to be to find out if possible who is the strongest man for President and Vice President.

The meeting was then addressed by M. Evans, S. B. Brown, J. M. Raper, Joseph Brown, J. S. Swaim and others. After which it was

Resolved, That Bell and Everett are the only candidates that can defeat the Black Republicans.

Whereupon a Bell and Everett Club was formed.

Resolved further, That this Club calls upon all Union loving men to unite with them, and march to the standard of Bell and Everett, the only national candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

After which the club adjourned to meet on Saturday evening the 13th at 7 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. John A. Gilmer, Hon. J. M. Leach, John W. Thomas, Esq., and others.

A. TEAGUE, *President.*

CHAS. TEAGUE, *Secretary.*

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN WASHINGTON.—We learn that an affray took place in Washington, in this State, a few days since, which has most probably resulted in the death of one of the parties. John W. Grist and Charles A. Latham had had a difficulty ending in blows, and soon after G. W. and Chas. A. Latham met Mr. Grist and commenced firing upon him with revolvers. They fired at him some ten or twelve times. He was seriously, and, it is thought, mortally wounded. Mr. Grist, it is said fired back while prostrate on the ground, but the Lathams escaped uninjured. A negro man who was standing near them received a fatal random shot, and another person, while endeavoring to separate them, was wounded. The Lathams have made their escape. The fight was the result of a political quarrel which took place in August last.

Some accounts state that Mr. Grist is dead. His father, Allen Grist, Esq., has offered $500 reward for the arrest of the two Lathams. [Stand.

FLORIDA ELECTIONS.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 9th.

Sixteen Counties in Florida heard from, which gives Milton a majority of 1375.

For the Press.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

It is now as certain as any future event can be, that Lincoln has no chance for obtaining that election of which his adherents boasted about so confidentially a few weeks ago. This is no matter of mere speculation, but is made evident by indisputable facts. The arrangement effected in New York and New Jersey, by which all parties opposed to him have united on one Electoral Ticket, settles this question; and the following table exhibits the proof of a result easy to be anticipated:

The total electoral vote is 303
Necessary to a choice 153

The following States will vote against Lincoln

Alabama,	9	Mississippi,	7
Arkansas,	4	Missouri,	9
California,	4	New Jersey,	7
Delaware,	3	New York,	35
Florida,	3	North Carolina,	10
Georgia,	10	Oregon,	3
Kentucky,	12	South Carolina	8
Louisiana,	6	Tennessee,	12
Maryland,	8	Virginia,	15
Texas,	4		
Electoral Votes			167

Should Lincoln obtain the votes of all the other States, he would still lack 23 votes of an election. But what are his prospects there?—Is he likely to get the following States, in which the vote stood at the Presidential election in 1856 as follows:

States	Electors	Fremont	Buchanan	Fillmore
Illinois,	11	96,280	104,276	27,451
Indiana,	13	94,816	118,672	23,380
Ohio,	23	187,407	170,874	28,125
Penn.,	27	147,850	240,154	82,178

In each of these four States, the popular majority was largely against the Republicans in 1856,—in Pennsylvania especially more than *two to one.*—Is there anything in the intermediate history of the Republican party,—say the John Brown raid, for instance, and the declarations of Seward, Sumner, Wilson, and others,—tending as they do to encourage a repetition of that outrage among persons of a fanatical disposition, and rendering it far less likely it would meet its just reward,—is there any thing, we say, calculated to give the Republicans more strength in those four States than upon the former occasion? Or is there any thing in Mr. Lincoln's position before the people calculated to give him an impulse to be compared with that which attended the Fremont campaign? We cannot hesitate one moment in our conviction, that the vote of these four States will be thrown against the Republicans, by a decided majority.

Judge Douglas confidentially claims the three first States, and with good reason. What precise course things may take in Pennsylvania, is not so clear; but it is evident that, with the popular plurality of 165,000 votes against them in 1856, and the damaging causes which have subsequently occurred, Republican prospects in that State are none of the brightest.

In a word, we see no hope for the Republican candidates outside of the following States,—some of which are *certainly doubtful*, though unnecessary on the present occasion, to indicate which:

Connecticut	6	New Hampshire,	5
Iowa,	4	Rhode Island,	4
Maine,	8	Vermont,	5
Massachusetts,	13	Wisconsin,	5
Michigan,	6		

But grant him the electoral votes of *those four States*, 74, and with all the electoral votes of those States *not* enumerated, he would still lack 23 votes of being elected.

Now that we claim Lincoln defeated, the intricate, and at the same time very important question arises, who will be elected?—If the fusion ticket is introduced into Pennsylvania, and the intention of said fusion is carried out, [namely to cast the vote of said State against Lincoln] the answer to the above question is more easily arrived at.

We claim the following States for Bell and Everett:

New Jersey,	7	Kentucky,	12
Delaware,	3	Tennessee,	12
Maryland,	8	Louisiana,	6
Virginia,	15	Mississippi,	7
North Carolina,	10	Arkansas,	4
Georgia.	10	Florida,	3
		Alabama,	9
Electoral Votes			106
To this add the electoral vote of N. Y.,			35
Add Texas where the Bell and Douglas party have united on one ticket,			4
Total			145

And we lack but 8 votes of an election. If the fusion ticket is introduced into Pennsylvania, the success of the Bell and Everett ticket is then placed beyond all doubt. 27

172.

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK.—The vote of New York in 1856 was as follows: Buchanan 195,878, Fillmore 124,604, Fremont 276,907. Anti-Republican majority 43,575. In 1858 the vote for Governor stood thus: Parker, Dem. 230,513, Burrows, American, 60,880, Morgan, Rep. 247,953. Anti-Republican majority 43,440. In November, 1859 the vote for Secretary of State stood as follows: Jones, Dem. and Am. 252,589, Leavenworth, Rep. 251,139. Anti-Republican majority 1,460. So it will be seen that at no time have the Republicans carried New York by the popular vote.—This leaves room for hope that the fusion ticket will prevail.—*N. C. Standard.*

☞ The tickets for the contemplated Ball to the Prince of Wales, in New York, are selling at from $200 to $300.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Washington City on the 3rd inst., and was taken to the White House. President Buchanan complimented the young gentleman with a dinner to which all the dignitaries of Washington were invited.

Baron Renfrew and Suite also visited Mt. Vernon; where Lord Renfrew took occasion to plant an acorn on a little hillock close to the tomb.

THE PRINCE'S RECEPTION IN PHIL'A.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—A crowd gathered in front of the Academy at 5 o'clock this morning though the doors were not opened till 10 for the sale of tickets to the Prince's reception. An immense cue was formed, but when the doors were opened a grand rush occurred, and hundreds gained entrance to the vestibule.—The door was closed, and a cue formed inside. The subsequent sale was managed quietly.—The crowd present was sufficient to take all the remaining seats.

COLLISION ON THE W. & W. RAIL ROAD.—Just before going to press, we learn that a serious accident occurred on the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. last night. It seems from the advices received that the mail train bound for Wilmington, while standing at the depot at Everettsville, some 7 miles from Goldsboro', was run into by the freight train from Wilmington. The cars were smashed and Capt. Laspiere, long a conductor on that road was killed, or so seriously wounded that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Many others were wounded but we have not been able to learn whether seriously or not.

Who Ought to be Elected?

Under this head the Montgomery Post, an Alabama paper, presents the following well-timed and patriotic views for the consideration of the American people, which we heartily endorse and commend to the careful perusal of our readers:

WHO OUGHT TO BE ELECTED.

If this Union is to be preserved—this constitutional Union, we mean, for no other is worth preserving—it is not to be done by advancing such men as Lincoln on the one hand, or Breckinridge on the other. Neither one of them of himself would, perhaps, be very dangerous; but who would be their advisers, who would form their cabinets in case of their elevation, by whom would they be surrounded? Why, Mr Lincoln would be in the hands of such men as Seward, Chase, Hale, Giddings, Wilson, Sumner, &c. These would be the men who would control him, for these are the men who are trying to elevate him to power. He would be in their hands, and they would be the master spirits of his administration.

And, on the other hand, by whom would Breckinridge be surrounded? Why, evidently, by nearly, if not quite, all the disunionists of the land, for they are the men who are trying to elect him. Perturbed spirits; reckless, uneasy men; who are seeking change; ambitious men, who are apt to think that the government was formed for their especial benefit and are not contented because all the offices, all the high places, all the power, are not in their hands.

These are not the men to carry on the government properly. They represent extreme sections in the Union, and the election of either, therefore, would settle nothing, but would rather unsettle everything.

What we want at the head of the government is a calm, considerate, mature, experienced statesman. One who can command the confidence of the whole people, North and South, East and West. Who has seen and understands the practical working of the government for years. That Mr. Bell is such a man is evident, for he is the second choice of everybody except those who want to break up the government; and that is the best evidence that he ought to be the first choice of everybody. Mr. Bell has been in public life for a quarter of a century. He was the cotemporary of such men as CLAY, and CALHOUN, and WEBSTER, and JACKSON. He has age, and experience on his side. His integrity is unimpeachable. His record is pure and spotless; and his election would, notwithstanding the opposition to him, satisfy everybody, except those extreme men, North and South, who want to break up the government. There is wisdom, then in pursuing a middle course, and in electing a man who would produce the greatest amount of satisfaction; who would settle the minds of the people; calm down the great questions which are now agitating the country, and do equal and exact justice to all sections. John Bell is that man.

And these considerations are influencing men everywhere. They are potent for good, and are daily producing their effect. But why cannot there be unanimity in this matter? Why cannot all go together, and present an undivided front against the black republicans? We think we ought to do so, and concentrate on John Bell, for who, of all the candidates now in the field is so fit a successor of the old line of Presidents who formed, and cemented, and carried on the government in its better and purer days!

Listen to the Counsels of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes, and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth—as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning on the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

WASHINGTON.

The lessons contained in this invaluable legacy of Washington to his countrymen, should be cherished in the heart of every citizen to the latest generation; and, perhaps, at no period of time could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment. For when we look upon the scenes that are passing around us, and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem to be, not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy foretelling events and warning us of the evil to come.

JACKSON.

If there be any among us who would wish to DISSOLVE this UNION, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisguised, as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat.

JEFFERSON.

If the UNION is once SEVERED, the line of separation will grow WIDER and WIDER, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be TRIED IN FIELDS OF BATTLE, and determined by the sword.

JACKSON.

We must have patience and long endurance then, with our brethren while under delusion. Give them time for reflection and experience of consequences; keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents—and separate from our companions only when the sole alternatives left, are the dissolution of our union with them, or submission to a government without limitation of powers.

JEFFERSON.

Leave your friends and stand by your COUNTRY!

JACKSON.

The Union: It must be preserved!

JACKSON.

NO FUSION.—We learned at a late hour last night, that the Executive Committees of the Douglas and Breckinridge parties were in session, but that there was no prospect of a fusion.

Richmond Dispatch.

For the Press.

MESSRS. EDITORS :—

We really entertained strong hopes that the insolent and abusive language of the Winston Sentinel would cease, now that its position as mouthpiece of a dominant party has ended.—The great, national Democratic organization is gone, its power for good lies prostrate, and nothing is left of this so long governing party, but a *remnant* here and there, each striving to outlive the other!

In this contingency, common good sense should dictate to the Sentinel such a prudent and conciliatory course, as would best promote the *good* of its sinking cause!

Not daunted in the least by the severe reproof which our late election administered, that paper renews the contest for the November election with the same precarious weapons of *deception, abuse,* and *vituperation,* and even attacks the Douglas electors of our State with a venom that surprised and abashed the very best of its friends. As an instance of its glaring inconsistency, we would cite its course in regard to Dr. Kern, and to his appointment at Kernersville.

The Doctor, as we all know, has always been a *good* Democrat; and being now found among the Douglas wing of the party, he has drawn upon himself the abuse of the *bolters* from the regular party. Speaking of the Douglas electors of the State, the Sentinel said: "We have thought it a portion of our legitimate duty to the party, and the principles we advocate, (!) to show who these leaders are, that the people may know what amount of confidence they are entitled to, who have so arrogantly assumed to themselves the exclusive Prerogative of the title of *National men!*"

And of Dr. Keen's appointments, the Sentinel says the following very emphatic declaration: "We shall not be present ourselves on the occasion, and we will not be surprised if it turns out that but few good Democrats are."

This sentence was no doubt very deliberately penned, as its object was to deter good Democrats from attending the Doctor's appointments, lest they be influenced by his arguments to forsake the Breckinridge party. The gist of the matter is simply this: A *deep stigma* is thus deliberately attempted to be cast upon all such Democrats, as may think proper, from pure motives of patriotism, to connect themselves with the Douglas party; and that is, the moment they join said party, that moment they cease to be good Democrats!!!

But, in spite of the declaration, made by the the Sentinel, when the Doctor's appointment at Kernersville fell due who should make his appearance there but his identical *editor* of the Sentinel, who had protested so openly against attending these appointments!! Is it possible that an editor of a public print, in this the 19th century, should thus wantonly falsify his own record!—What regard for truth can even Democrats hereafter entertain for declarations that may appear in the columns of said paper?

And then what a poor, flimsy apology he tenders his readers in his next issue for this shameful act, as the conductor of a public print! Listen!—He simply says: "Contrary to our intention, on last Tuesday, we *happened* at Kernersville!" Does any man of sane mind believe there was any "happening" about it?—Did not Mr. Alspaugh go there with full intent of purpose to hear what Dr. Keen would have to say, in answer to the charges he had preferred against him?—And 'twas well he was there!—He will not soon forget the *scathing* rebuke the Doctor gave him for calling him a *disorganizer!*—And what promise did Mr. Alspaugh make the Doctor?—Did he not promise to *make all right in his next issue?*—And did not the Doctor say he would *refrain from personalities* until he saw his next issue? That next issue is out; and in it is an article headed "Dr. Thos. W. Keen!" and if said *wishy-washy* article is satisfactory to the Doctor, then it certainly is to

FORSYTH.

PARTY TYRANNY.

We talk with horror in this "land of the free," (says the Fayetteville Observer) of the tyranny which oppresses our fellow creatures in other lands; of "the iron heel of despotism," as the orators say when they become excited on the subjects of "the American Eagle" and other people's Bears and Lions. But where is the iron heel of Bear or Lion's master, which crushes men as they are crushed in the Eagle's home, by Party Spirit, the most exacting despot of them all? Listen to the humiliating speech of a recent member of the Senate of the United States, and more recently a Governor of a sovereign State: Said Gov. Weller, making a speech to the Breckinridge Democracy in California a few days ago:—

"I am a party man," said the ex-Governor, "in the strictest sense of the term. As a party man *you have pushed me very hard,* sometimes; you have *compelled me to vote for some men whom I recognized nowhere as gentlemen I was once compelled to vote for a gambler of thirty years standing to be High Sheriff of San Francisco against Col. Jack Hays.*"

JUDGE DOUGLAS IN 1856. BY W. W. AVERY, ESQ.

Mr. Avery was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, and as spokesman of the North Carolina delegation had occasion frequently to say something, which in this day of phonographic reporting, of course became a matter of record. North Carolina had voted for Franklin Pierce, and upon his being withdrawn, Mr. Avery said:

"When the State of New Hampshire, in a spirit of conciliation, abandoned her favorite son, we felt it a duty to pay a tribute of respect and gratitude to the distinguished son of Illinois, Stephen A. Douglas; and Gen. Pierce out of the way, *we could not have returned to our constituents without having manifested in some way our high appreciation of the eminent services rendered to his country by the author of the Kansas Nebraska bill.*"

Now Stephen A. Douglas is but little better, if any, than Abram Lincoln, in the opinion of Mr. Avery, Mr. Edwards, and others. They do not accuse him of inconsistency. His Senatorial career refutes that. *They know that he occupies just the same ground that Buchanan, Breckinridge, Cobb, Gen. Lane and every prominent Democrat in the United States, occupied during the canvass of* 1856.

They have changed. Judge Douglas has not.—*Raleigh National Democrat.*

V. C. BARRINGER, Esq.—As has been heretofore announced, Victor C. Barringer, Esq., of Cabarrus, was some months since elected Professor of *Belles Letters,* in Davidson College. The Yorkville Enquirer says Mr. Barringer will enter upon the duties of the chair, next February, he being allowed, in the mean time, to serve in the Senate of North Carolina, to which he has been recently elected a member.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

HON. AMOS KENDALL IN DENUNCIATION OF THE DISUNIONISTS.

Hon. Amos Kendall, in reply to a letter from Hon. J. L. Orr, requesting his views, discusses the disunion question from a practical, common sense stand, and enunciates some views worthy of the deepest consideration.

THE DISUNION REMEDY.

Let us briefly consider the practical working of the remedy for Southern wrongs, which you suggest, in case a Black Republican is elected to the Presidency. You ask, "is it wise if we do not intend to submit to such consequences, to allow a Black Republican President to be inaugurated, &c, and you say, "if the South should think upon this subject as I do, no Black Republican President should ever execute any law within her borders unless at the point of the bayonet, and over the dead bodies of her slain sons.

I know there are men in the South who would sacrifice their lives and endanger the communities in which they live, upon a point of honor, and that such men often fire up with unwonted fierceness if reminded of the probable consequences of their own rashness. But the time has come when consequences should be looked in the face, not for the purpose of defiance, but that we may consider whether the policy which would lead to them is required by Southern interests or honor."

How do you propose to prevent the inauguration of a Black Republican President should such an one be unfortunately elected? Will you come to this city with an armed force, and attempt to prevent an inauguration by violence? In that event, force would be met by force, and there would be instant civil war, in which the country and the world would declare the South to be the aggressor.

He *would* be inaugurated here or elsewhere in spite of you. Well then suppose you attempt to secede from the Union and resist the execution of the laws! Every lawyer in the South knows that every citizen of every State is as much bound by the laws of the United States, constitutionally enacted, as by the laws of his own State, and that it is impossible for the State to relieve its citizens from alliance to the United States as it is for the latter to relieve them from alliance to their own State. And it is the sworn duty of the President to take care that the laws of the United States shall be faithfully executed upon every citizen of every State, and as long as we have a faithful President they will be so executed, if the the Courts, the Marshals, the Army, and the Navy, remain faithful to their respective trusts.

I know that much has been said in the South about reserved rights of nullification, secession, and not coercing a sovereign State, &c., when in fact the conventions representing the people of the several States, which adopted the Constitution made no such reservations, but bound their constituents, one and all, to allegiance to the constitution of the United States, as firmly as similar conventions bound them to the State Constitutions. And although the General Government cannot, technically, coerce a State, it can rightfully coerce all the citizens of a State into obedience to its constitutional laws. The pretended reserved rights of nullification and secession, therefore, are in effect, nothing more nor less than an outspoken right of rebellion when wrong and oppression become intolerable. But when the crisis comes, there are two parties who must necessarily decide, each for itself, whether circumstances justify the act—the seceders and the Government of the United States. And do you conceive that the mere election of a President entertaining obnoxious opinions, or even entertaining hostile designs against the institutions of the South, checked, as he must necessarily be, by a Senate and Judiciary, if not a House of Representatives, without one overt act, can justify any portion of the South, even to their own consciencies, in act of rebellion? There is one notable feature in the attitude of the South. The cry of disunion comes—not from those who suffer most from Northern outrages, but from those who suffer least. It comes from South Carolina, and Georgia and Alabama, and Mississippi, whose slave property is rendered comparatively secure by the intervention of other slaveholding States between them and the *free* States, and not from Delaware and Maryland, and Virginia, and Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Missouri, which lose a hundred slaves by Abolition thieves where the first named States lose one. Why are not the States that suffer most, loudest in the cry of disunion? It is because their position enables them to see more distinctly than you do at a distance the fatal and instant effects of such a step. As imperfect the protection which the Constitution and laws give to their property undoubtedly is, it is better than none. They do not think it was to place themselves in a position to have John Browns of the North let loose upon them with no other restraints than the laws of war between independent nations construed by reckless fanatics. They prefer to fight the Abolitionists if fight they must, *within the Union,* where their adversaries are somewhat restrained by constitutional and legal obligations. No sir; Delaware, Maryland and Virginia do not intend to become the theatre of desolating wars between the North and South; Kentucky, Tenn. and Missouri do not intend that their peaceful channels of commerce shall become rivers of blood to gratify the ambition of South Carolina and Alabama, who at a remote distance from present danger cry out disunion.

THE PEACEFUL REMEDY.

I have said that the South has all along had a peaceful remedy and has it still. The Union sentiment is overwhelming in all the Middle and Western States, constituting two thirds of the Republic.—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are as little inclined to become frontier States as Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. Had the present administration cut loose from the disunionists, instead of virtually ministering to their designs, and planted itself firmly on the Union ground, the secession at Charleston and Baltimore would never have occurred, the "Constitutional Union Party" would have been an impossibility, the Democracy would have recovered its ascendancy in the North and South, would now have been marching to certain victory next Nov.

What ought to have been the preventive, must now be the remedy. Should Lincoln in November next secure a majority of the Electors, patriotic men, North and South, without waiting for his inauguration, irrespective of party lines, and throwing aside all minor considerations, must band together for the tripple purpose of preventing any attempt to break up the Union, checking the Republican party while in the ascendant, and expelling them from power at the next election. Let the toast of Gen Jackson, "*The Federal Union*—It must be preserved," become the motto of the party; while strict construction of the Constitution and a jealous regard for the rights of the States shall be its distinguished principle and unwavering practice. Let the constitutional principle be adopted of no legislation by Congress over the Territories, or throw aside altogether the mischievous issues in relation to them, of no practical utility, gotten up by demagogues and disunionists, as means of accomplishing their own selfish ends. Let them inflexibly refuse to support, for any Federal or State offices, any man who talks of disunion on the one hand or "irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery" on the other—Throw aside all party leaders except such as "keep step to the music of the Union" and are prepared to battle for the State rights under its banner.

Be this your 'platform;" let the South rally upon it as one man, and I would pledge all but my life that at least one half of the North will join you in driving from power the reckless assailants of your rights and institutions. But whether the united South come up to the rescue or not, I foresee that in the natural progress of events the central States from the Atlantic to the far West, will band together on this ground, leaving the Abolitionists of New England and the Disunionists of the South to the harmless pastime of belching fire and fury at each other at a safe distance, protected by the patriotism and good sense of nine-tenths of their countrymen against the evils they would bring on themselves.

Can you doubt the success of such a reunion? Not an advocate of disunion under any probable circumstances can be found among the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The supporters of Bell to a man, the supporters of Douglas to a man, and more than three fourths of the supporters of Breckinridge, are staunch friends of the Union and staunch adversaries to Northern interference with Southern institutions. When, convinced of the folly and madness of their warfare on each other, as they will be after the election if not before, they band together in a common cause, and that cause the preservation of our glorious Union and its invaluable Constitution with their attendant blessings, will they not be irresistible?

How much more hopeful and cheering is a prospect like this than the contemplation of standing armies, grinding taxes, ruined agriculture, prostrate commerce, bloody battles, ravaged countries and sacked cities. This Continent like the Eastern world, is destined to have its "Northern hive." Shall its swarms be repressed by the strong hand of the *States United,* or are they, by a dissolution of the Union, to be let loose upon our South, like the Goths and Vandals upon Southern Europe! True, their blood might, in that event, fertilise your desolated fields, but your institutions, like those of the Roman Empire would sink to rise no more.

These are the thoughts of an old man whose only political aspirations are that when he dies he may leave his country united, happy and free.

With sincere regard,

AMOS KENDALL.

Quetions that Ought to be Answered.

A Breckinridge Elector asked Mr. Douglas two questions at Norfolk, pledging answers from Mr. Breckinridge to the same questions. The questions were:—

1st. "If Abraham Lincoln be elected President of the United States, will the Southern States be justified in seceding from the Union?"

2d. "If the Southern States secede from the Union upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, before he commits an overt act against their constitutional rights, will you advise or vindicate resistance by force to their secession?"

Judge Douglas answered the first question with an emphatic "No." To the second he replied "that it was the duty of the President and all others in authority under him to enforce the laws of the United States as handed down by Congress and expounded by the courts, and that he as in duty bound by his oath of fidelity to the Constitution, would do all in his power to aid the Government in maintaining the supremacy of the laws against all resistance to them, come from what quarter it may."

Fayetteville Observer.

The above questions were propounded to Mr. Breckinridge at the time he made his great Lexington speech, but he evaded a direct answer to them. His Kentucky organs say that he must not answer them. Mr. Douglas, in a speech in New York, declared he was willing to withdraw in Mr. Breckinridge's favor, if he had answered them as he had done.—The Union men of the country have a right to demand of him a direct answer to them. How can any Union man vote for him otherwise?—With what face can Breckinridge men ask Bell or Douglas men to vote for him, until he does answer these question to their satisfaction?

BELL AND EVERETT MEETING IN MO.

ST. JOSEPHS, MISSOURI, Oct. 4.—A large political demonstration was held here to-day by the Bell and Everett party. The city was thronged with delegations from abroad, and a procession formed a mile and a half in length. The procession marched to the fair grounds, where many speeches were delivered. This evening there was also a torchlight procession, brilliantly illuminating the city. The number present is estimated at 15,000.

FOREIGN—SYNOPSIS OF NEWS BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The Sardinian forces continued their advance into the Papal States, and had captured the fortress of Santo Leo. The bombardment of Ancona by sea and land continued. Garibaldi had concentrated his troops on the heights of Valtoona, preparatory to attacking the Neapolitans. The Dictator had issued a fresh proclamation, indicating that he would join the Sardinian troops at Rome and begin a march against Venice. The official journal at Rome contains the note of Cardinal Antonelli, claiming the assistance of the Catholic Powers. The breach between Garibaldi and the Count de Cavour threatens to be a serious obstacle to the complete success of the revolution. It is reported that Victor Emanuel will go to Naples for a personal interview with Garibaldi. Further details of Lamoriciere's defeat near Ancona show that 600 prisoners were taken by the Sardinians, and that 4,000 of the Papal troops capitulated.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The steamship Vanderbilt, which left Liverpool at midnight on the 29th ult., has arrived here.

Garibaldi had been attacked, and had 200 of his men wounded. Garibaldi succeeded in passing Cattabene.

The Neapolitans had unsuccessfully endeavored to recover Cajasoo.

Garibaldi was awaiting Gen. Furr to make an attack on the Neapolitan inhabitants.

Vitterbo had revolted and driven away the Papal garrison.

The Great Eastern was not expected to be ready to sail for the United States on the 17th.

For the Press.

An Excursion to the Mountains of Western North Carolina.

August 2nd.

It was a beautiful morning, the birds caroling sweetly, as we left Col. Carson's beautiful home. After a short drive we forded the Catawba, soon arriving at Mrs. Erwin's pleasant abode, where, again fording the same river, we entered Turkey Cove, considered one of the finest farming localities in this section, which it certainly appeared to be, as everything was flourishing. The road, though hilly, was good, with fine landscapes, frequently adorned with neat and comfortable dwellings, from the windows of which, ambushed by the curtains, the mountain lasses would let fly their tiney, yet often fatal shafts, through their dangerous and sparkling eyes, fit portals of love, whence winged messengers fly out, bearing invisible torches to inflame men's hearts, until they glow like a furnace, consuming the last grain of discretion left in their soft noddles. Our Bachelor friend nearly lost his heart at Carson's, only saving it by flight, while Ned B. was in the same predicament somewhere in the North Cove. In attempting to fly, he had the misfortune of tearing out the *pocket* of his coat, on the side where his *heart did lie.* Squire Bill was laughing, but there was consolation lurking in the corners of his mouth, which seemed to say, "I've seen the folly of it."

We were now in the North Cove, nearing Linville Mountain, and rolling along through a country, the primitive wildness of which took us completely by surprise. Beautiful streams crossed our path, lying in ambush only to surprise us in a sudden turn of the road, while the surroundings were truly charming, exhibiting many fine views, and making a grand panorama of mountain and valley. After winding along a path-like road, we pulled up at a camp ground, inquiring of some negroes for the election precinct, where we expected to find Mr. Brown, to whom we had been recommended by Col. Carson. The darkies answered, "right afore you sah."

We found the darkie's "afore you" like all distances among the mountains, very *long* indeed. Humpback peak now appeared right before us, making a singular and grand appearance. Arriving at the election precinct we obtained a guide for the cave, through the kindess of Mr Samuel Brown, and driving on a short distance, we rested at noon under a fine oak. After refreshing ourselves we hurried on, intending, if possible, to enter the cave that evening. The road was very rugged and our progress very slow, so that we almost dispaired of accomplishing our object.—At last, after losing our way and driving through the woods, we reached Mr. Sewel Brown's rustic but comfortable home.—Here we held a "council of war" concluding to go on as far as Mr. English's. The road proved by far the worst we had yet seen, being almost impassable, so that it was near night when we arrived at our destination. Here we found our guide, but were advised by Mr. English not to attempt to enter the cave, advising us to return to Mr. Brown's, as he could not accommodate us. Turning a pleasant abode, the plain and unassuming manners of Mrs. Brown making us feel quite at home, allaying our cave disappointment considerably.

August 3rd.

Ho, for Linville Falls. After partaking of an excellent breakfast, we started, some on horseback, some on mules, and some on foot, presenting a fine appearance, especially W—, and the Artist, who were upon one horse. Mr. Romulus Brown accompanied us leading a mule. Procuring a saddle on the road we all mounted, Bachelor on the mule, while Ned B. doubled with Tom. Here was a mess indeed, the largest and the smallest in stature of the company on the largest horse. The sight was decidedly rich, and should be seen to be appreciated, especially the dismounting at English's. Here our friend the Artist became too sick to continue, and Mr. English kindly furnished him a bed, W—, concluding to stay with him. We were again disappointed in procuring a guide, which difficulty was soon obviated by the appearance of Mr. Henry English, who consented to go with us. Everything being now ready, we commenced the ascent, the guide leading, followed by the company in single file. Our guide was very communicative, giving us all the information wanted.

Ned B. was mounted upon the bay Mastaton, where his graceful equestrian positions were envied by the company, especially when his horse's feet would slip.

The aforesaid slips occurring rather too often, Ned reined up, saying "it was bad enough to climb a mountain, without being perched upon a mountain of horseflesh to boot." Bachelor and Ned here swapped nags and we went merrily along. The Guide pointed out several interesting localities, among which was the entrance of the cave we intended to visit as we returned; a cabin erected by some silver miners, but abandoned long ago, not finding encouragement enough to persevere. Fine ledges of white marble were visible on the hill sides, specimens of which we procured on our return. The clebrated root, Ginseng, was also dug up by the Guide, who remarked that it was scarce along the path.

We now came to a very steep ascent, obliging us to dismount and lead some distance. Arriving upon the ridge we again mounted our nags and proceeded along the top of the mountain, soon arriving at the noted tree where four counties corner.—We rode around the tree, passing through the counties of Burke, Watauga, Yancey, and McDowell. We now commenced descending, rapidly approaching Linville River, where we left the horses, and prepared to cross the stream, the roar of falls breaking upon our ears.

Description of Linville Falls and our experience in the cave will be given next week.

*****

WE KNOW

of no proprietary medicines which have been received with so much favor as those prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, Mass.—In no case do they fail to meet any reasonable expectations entertained by the patient and physicians in every section of the country, use them constantly in their practice. See long advertisement in another column.

Boner & Crist, Agts.

MARRIED

In Yadkin Co., at the residence of the bride's father, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. T. G. Haughton, Lieut. J. M. KERR, U. S. A., to Miss JENNIE A. PURYEAR, eldest daughter of the Hon. R. C. Puryear.

On the 18th ult., by Rev. W. W. Read of Virginia, Mr. JOSEPH TERRILL, of Milton, N. C., to Miss CATHARINE PIPER, of Oxford, N. C.

In Stokes Co., on the 20th inst., by J. E. Gentry, Esq., Mr. A. L. GOOD, to Miss NANCY G. BROWDEN, formerly of Halifax county, Va.

DIED.

In Davidson Co., on the 8th ult., JOEL DAVIS, a respectable citizen, in the 67th year of his age.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of Mr. Wm. M. Lindsay, in Yadkin county, N. C., Mr. ABRAHAM SPENCER, aged about 72 years. The deceased was formerly a native of Hartford Co., Conn.

He was much admired and respected for his integrity of character and the strict honesty with which he carried on all his business transactions. He manifested great interest in everything that tended to the moral improvement of the community in which he lived, and especially was he a most ardent friend of Sabbath Schools. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and ever paid the most rigid attention to its doctrines.

Oct. 6th, 1860. A FRIEND.

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage,)

JAS. T. MARSHALL,
Practical Chemist,
No. 32, City Buildings, N. York.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.
March. 1860. 50 tf

Fruit! Fruit! Fruit! Fruit! Fruit!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I appear before you again as a candidate for your DRIED FRUIT, (Cash Only) APPLES, (peeled,) PEACHES, (not peeled are prefered,) for all of which you will find the *prices as high* and the *Goods as low* as any other house south of Mason's and Dixon's line can afford. Give us a call before you go farther.

H. K. THOMAS.
Winston, N. C., July 13th, 1860. 13–3 m.

FALL, 1860.

STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

No. 30 & 37 Sycamore St., Petersbur, Virginia.

Prints and Dress Goods,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN,
In Large Stock and Great Variety.
Plantation GOODS,
In Large Assortment.
Also, a full line of NOTIONS.

TOGETHER with every class and description of Goods to be found in WHOLESALE HOUSES, NORTH OR SOUTH.

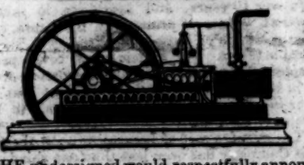
The trade of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, is invited to an examination of the Goods now in store.

Weekly additions will be made during the season.

Orders promptly Executed.

September 7, 1860. 21-3m

MILL-WRIGHTING
AND
MACHINERY.



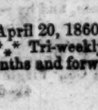
THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery,** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.
Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

Salem Male Academy.



THE Trustees of this Institution, having secured the services of thoroughly competent Instructors, can confidently recommend it as possessing every advantage for the education of boys both in the elementary and higher branches,—ancient and modern languages,—and all the departments of a complete course, preparatory to entering college or business.

Board in private families can be obtained on reasonable terms. Pupils will be received at any time. For terms and other information apply to

REV. F. R. HOLLAND,
at SALEM, N. C.

April 20, 1860 1–3m.

*** Tri-weekly Southern Guardian, copy 3 months and forward bill to this office.

SALEM
Almanacs for 1861.

The Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for 1861, is now ready, and can be had, wholesale or retail. It contains the usual calendar pages, the Courts of North Carolina, South Carolina, and South Western Virginia, Agricultural and Miscellaneous reading, Recipes and Anecdotes, &c.

Orders thankfully received. Address

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Oct. 1860. SALEM, N. C.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap. Letter. Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3–tf

Glass, Glass, Glass.

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all Sizes,** kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.
Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14–tf.

Yadkin Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of this valuable property, situated 16 miles South West of Salem, on the Yadkin River. There are 22 acres of land belonging to the Mill upon which is a good comfortable house, with other out buildings.

These MILLS can boast of as good water power as there is on the Yadkin River; they consist of 1 pair Corn Stones, 2 pair Burrs, and a Circular Saw, all driven by Cast Beveled Gearing.

The Mills are situated in an excellent wheat growing and timbered country, and are extensively patronized. Terms accommodating.

For further particulars address me, at Panther Creek, N. C. JNO. T. CONRAD.

Aug. 10, 1860. 17-2m.

*** Sentinel copy.

Money Wanted!

NOTICE.

WE take this occasion to remind our friends and customers that we would be pleased if those who owe us would come forward and make payment.

Many accounts on our books must be closed.

Interest charged on accounts standing longer than six months. We return our thanks to our friends and patrons for past favors, and hope still to receive a share of the trade.

E. L. HEGE.
Salem, N. C., July 13, 1860. 13–3m.

Collegiate Institute,

Alexander County, N. C.

J. G. MARLER, Principal,

Aided by Competent Assistants.

THE Sixth annual session of this Institution has just closed under very flattering prospects.

The next session will commence on the 5th of July, 1860.

Board, - $7 00 per month.
Tuition varies from $6 00 to 20 00 per Session.
Contingent fee, 50 cents " "

At York Collegiate Institute, Alexander County, North Carolina.

June 29th, 1860. 11–tf

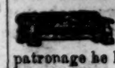
NOTICE.

I hope all persons who have not paid their taxes for 1859, will pay them between this and October Court, and save me the disagreeable necessity of putting them to costs.

The books will be found in my hands, also in the hands of Mr. Edward Spach, Jailer, in Winston, until October Court next.

WILL. FLYNT, Former Sheriff.
September 14, 1860.

Cabinet Making.

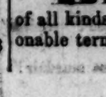


THE Subscriber returns thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from the public in the last twenty years in his business, and desires to say that he continues to keep on hand and make to order **FURNITURE** of every description usually called for in this market.

He has also added to his stock a large lot of **COFFINS OF ALL SIZES,** made of the best **Black Walnut, Cherry, Birch** and **Sweet Gum,** which he intends shall compare favorably in style, finish and price with any stock offered in this place.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.
Salem, N. C., June 22, 1860. 10–tf.

Salem Bookstore.



THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c,

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3–tf

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING
For Picture Frames.
FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

THESE FRAMES, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others.

For all, call at the BOOKSTORE.

PORT FOLIOS
IN GREAT VARIETY at the
BOOK STORE.

BIBLES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
at the BOOKSTORE.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS
And Juvenile Books, suitable for PRESENTS, at the BOOKSTORE.

Dr. J. F. SHAFFNER,

SALEM, N. C.,

OFFICE, South side of Square at the old stand of BOOKSTORE.

July 14, 1860. 13–3m.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

BLANKS

of all kinds for sale at this Office on reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

L. V. BLUM

POETRY.

CAMPAIGN SONG.

AIR—"OH SUSANNAH."

I had a dream the other night,
When all around was still;
I dreamed I saw poor Breckinridge
A sitting on a hill.
A corn-cob pipe was in his mouth,
A tear was in his eye;
Says he, they'll beat us North and South;
But *Yancey* do not cry.
Oh, Fire-eaters do not cry said he,
Tho' we are left of hope beraft,
By Bell, of Tennessee.

Not far away stood Stephen A.,
I think I see him now,
With clenched fists and lips compressed,
And dark and frowning brow.
With sorrowing phiz poor Breckinridge
No sooner caught his eye,
Than hands did place upon his face,
And loud began to cry,
Oh, Lord, Stephen, don't be mad with me;
There was nothing so deceivin'
As that Bell, of Tennessee.

Then in the rear there did appear,
A doleful picture drawn,
With clothes neglect and hair erect,
And features woe-bogone.
I'll go again to splitting rails,
Quoth he with piteous sigh;
The colored question once more fails,
So, darkies, let us cry:
Oh dear niggers, come and cry with me;
Our hopes are o'er for evermore,
With Bell, of Tennessee.

Then by his side I there espied,
Old Buck, with phiz demure;
Friend Abe, he said, I'm much afraid,
Our cause is hopeless sure;
To Breckinrige tho' I was pledged,
All powers I did apply,
Tho' indirect, you to elect,
So, Lincoln, do not cry.
Oh, fanatics, do not cry, said he,
We all have fell by old John Bell,
That hails from Tennessee.

HUMOROUS.

[From the Mobile Register.

A MOMENT OF HORROR.

For twenty three years, old Jake Willard has cultivated soil of Baldwin county, and drawn therefrom a support for self and wife.—Not long ago, Jake left the house in search of a missing cow. His route led him through an old worn out patch of clayland, of about six acres in extent, in the centre of which was a well, twenty five or thirty feet deep, that at some time, probably, had furnished the inmates of a dilapidated house near by with water. In passing by this spot an ill wind lifted Jake's "title" from his head, and maliciously wafted it to the edge of the old well, and in it went.

Now Jake had always practiced the virtue of economy, and he immediately set about recovering his lost hat. He ran to the well and finding it was dry, he uncoiled the rope which he had brought for the purpose of capturing the cow, and after several attempts to noose his hat, he concluded to save time by going down himself. To accomplish this, he made fast one end of the rope to a stump, and was quickly on his way down the well.

It is a fact, of which Jake was no less oblivious than the reader hereof, that Ned Wells had an ordinary-sized bulldog aforesaid and neck, who had been turned outto die, was lazily grazing within a short distance of the well.

The devil himself or some other evil spirit put it into Ned's cranium to have a little fun; so he quietly slipped up to the old horse, and unbuckling the bell strap, approached with slow and measured "ting-a-ling" to the edge of the well.

"G—d dang that old blind horse?" said Jake, "he's comin' this way, sure and ain't got no more sense than to fall in here. Whoa, Ball!"

But the continued approach of the "ting-a-ling" said just as plainly as words that "Ball" wouldn't whoa. Besides Jake was at the bottom resting, before trying to "shin" it up the rope.

"Great Jerusalem!" said he, "the old cuss will be a-top of me before I can say Jack Robinson. Whoa!—G—d dang you, whoa."

Just then Ned drew up to the edge of the well, and with his foot kicked a little dirt into it.

"Oh, Lord!" exclaimed Jake, falling upon his knees at the bottom, "I'm gone, now, whoa! Now I lay me down to sleep—w-h-o-a, now. Oh, Lord, have mercy on me!"

Ben could hold in no longer, and fearful that Jake might suffer from his fright, he revealed himself.

Probably Ben didn't make tracks with his heels from that well. May be Jake was't up to the top of it in short order; and you might think he didn't try every night for two weeks to get a shot with his rifle at Ben. Maybe not. I don't know. But I do know if Jake finds out who sent you this it will be the last squib you'll get from me.

EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY.

Not many years ago, two Frenchmen—one wealthy and in possession of ready cash, and the other poor and penniless—occupied, by chance, the same room in a suburban hotel. In the morning, the seedy one rose first, took from his pocket a pistol, and holding it to his own forehead, and backing against the door, exclaimed to his horrified companion:

"It is my last resort; I am penniless and tired of life; give me five hundred francs or I will instantly blow out my brains, and you will be arrested as a murderer!"

The other lodger found himself the hero of an unpleasant dilemma, but the cogency of his companion's argument struck him "cold." He quietly crept to his pantaloons, handed over the sum, and the other vamosed, after locking the door on the outside.

Hearing of this, another Frenchman, of very savage aspect, one night tried to room with a tall raw-boned gentleman from Arkansas, who had been rather free with his money during the day, and evidently had plenty more behind.—Next morning "Pike," awaking, discovered his room mate standing over him, with a pistol leveled at his own head, and evidently quaking with agitation.

"What the deuce are you standing thar for in the cold?" said Pike, propping himself on his elbow, and coolly surveying the Gaul.

"I am desperatt!" was the reply; "you give me one hundred dollar, or I blow out mine brains!"

Well, then, blow and be darned!" replied Pike, turning over.

"Bote you will be arrested for za murdair!" persisted the Gaul, earnestly.

"Eh, what's that?" said Pike; "oh, I see!" and suddenly drawing a revolver and a five pound bowie from under his pillow, he sat upright. "A man may as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb," he coolly remarked; and at the word he started for the Gaul; but the latter was too nimble, and with one frantic leap he was standing in his night robe at the foot of the stair-case—a proof that what may suit one latitude will not answer for another.

SPLENDID GIFTS
WITH STANDARD LITERATURE!

WIT!
HUMOR!
POETRY!
BIOGRAPHY!
FACT!
TRAVEL!
HISTORY!
ADVENTURE!
PROSE!
FICTION!
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THE OLDEST PUBLISHING HOUSE IN AMERICA, CONDUCTING THE GIFT BOOK BUSINESS.

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FOR
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IN ALL OF THE DEPARTMENTS
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Guarantees perfect satisfaction to all his patrons.
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A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Butner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at
BONER & CRIST'S.
May 11, 1860, 4-tf.

N.C. Mutual Insurance Company.

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Hamden S. Smith, Sec'ty and Treasurer.
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This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent, per annum on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.
(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.
Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y.

$3,000! $3,000
ONWARD.

AGENTS WANTED.—Either Ladies or Gentlemen—learned or unlearned, to embark in a genteel, honorable and MONEY MAKING business by which they can realize from $2,000 to 3,000 a year, at home or elsewhere. All you have to do, is to write to me, giving the name of your Post-office, County and State, and by return mail I will send you the particulars of this new business.
Address (inclosing stamp)
FRANK E. G. LINDSEY, Proprietor,
Holston, Washington Co., Virginia,
March 23d 1860. 49-6m

GOLD! GOLD! NO BLANKS!
GRAND ALL-PRIZE SCHEME FOR OCTOBER, 186.

Georgia State Lottery,
M'KINNEY & CO., Managers.
Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

Every Ticket a Prize

CAPITAL PRIZE
$60,000.

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

To be Drawn each Saturday in
1860.
In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 92 to be Drawn Oct.
Class 93 do do 1
Class 94 do do 2
Class 95 do do 2

Magnificent Scheme.

1 Prize of $60,000 is	60,000	1 Prize of	1,000	is	1,000
1 Prize of 10,000 is	10,000	2 "	500	are	1,000
1 " 9,060 is	9,060	2 "	400	are	800
1 " 5,000 is	5,000	2 "	300	are	600
1 " 4,000 is	4,000	2 "	200	are	400
1 " 3,000 is	3,000	100 "	100	are	10,000
1 " 2,000 is	2000	100 "	75	are	7,500
1 " 1,500 is	1,500	100 "	50	are	5,000
25,000 Prizes of	$8				$200,000
25,000 Prizes of	$2				$50,000

50,365 prizes amt'g to $375,000
WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets		$0
" " "	half tickets	
" " "	quarter "	
" " "	eighth "	7

THE GOLD MINE!!
ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS.
A SPLENDID DRAWING ON THE
THREE NUMBER PLAN!!

Which takes place every Wednesday & Saturday.

1 Capital Prize of		$25000
1 Prize of		6000
1 Prize of		4000
1 Prize of		2276
1 Prize of		2171
40 Prizes of	175 are	7000
40 Prizes of	125 are	5000
40 Prizes of	112 50 are	4500
162 Prizes of	100 are	16200
65 Prizes of	25 are	1625
65 Prizes of	20 are	1300
65 Prizes of	10 are	56320
65 Prizes of	15 are	975
65 "	10 are	650
4,810 Prizes of	9 are	43290
27,040 "	5 ere	135200
43,680 "	1 are	43,680,
76,076 Prizes amounting to		$296096

WHOLE TICKETS $5
Shares in proportion.

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose you money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

All communiestions strictly confidential.

Orders for tickets or certificates, by mail or express, to be directed to
SAVANNAH, Ga.

P. A. WILSON & CO'S
Clothing Emporium!

Opposite South-West Corner of the Court House Square.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for

Spring and Summer, 1860,

is now in, and that they are prepared to accomodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.**, made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks tor the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO.
Winston, April 20, 1860. 1-tf

Em'l Reich's Shoes,
AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES**, of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store**, where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.
March 16, 9860. 48-tf.

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THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to the market, consisting of

No. 1. COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country

Call at the SALEM DRUG-STORE.

HACKS HACKS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a few **HACKS** which he will sell cheap.

A. T. ZEVEY
Salem, Sept. 9, 1859.

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PROF. HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

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It Tells You The symptoms of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.
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It Tells You The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lookjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvey, Burns and Scrofula.
It Tells You Of the various diseases peculiar to Women, and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure, together with many valuable hints for the preservation of the health.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on the receipt of $1 00.

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No. 176. Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa

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RAGS WANTED!

Hunt up your Rags!
Bring your Rags!!
Send your Rags!!!
For Rags we Must Have!

THE highest prices will be given, in Goods Sheetings, Wrapping-Paper, or the Cash, as may be desired. H. K. THOMAS.
Wnston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
SALEM, N. C.

MILES FOY, *Proprietor.*

THIS well known House is open for the accommodation of the public; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to business, with an eye to the wants and comfort of his customers, the attendance of faithful servants, a well supplied table, neat rooms, and well provided stables, to merit and receive a goodly share of the patronage of the traveling public.

☞ STAGES and HACKS pass daily to and from Hih Point, and tri-weekly westward.

Give him a call, and satisfy yourselves.
May 6, 1860. 3-3m

1860.

Now is the time to Subscribe
FOR THE
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

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Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1860.

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A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

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By order of the Directors.
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[illegible] Feb. 6-1y

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June 22, 1860. 10-1y.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the red of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must remove the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and clothing. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies of this foul class that have been discovered for the expurgation or rescue of the disorder from the blood, and the consequences. system from its destructive Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also for the following other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, all COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S
Ague Cure,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from this source, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis* and *Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type*, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

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White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.

For the Complexion.—Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

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Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

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